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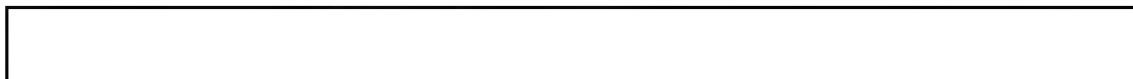
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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*Dominican Republic: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT) The political and military stalemates continue.

Both Dominican governments are now voicing criticism of the US presence. The rebels continue to charge US military provocations and the Imbert forces are becoming more vocal in denouncing US efforts at political mediation.

The Imbert government, in an obviously contrived effort to make itself appear more politically representative, announced its intention yesterday to form a "consultative council" with legislative powers. The council is to be composed of representatives of business, professional and labor groups and of leaders of five "democratic political parties" that declared their support for Imbert yesterday.

The five parties supporting Imbert have brought him little real popular backing. Three of them are nonentities and the remaining two representative of certain conservative business and landowning interests. Nevertheless, there are signs that--in the continuing absence of any reasonable alternative--many middle and upper class Dominicans are coming around to support Imbert.

The US military attaches, after contacting a number of loyalist Dominican officers, find them unanimous in their opposition to any compromise that would include elements loyal to Juan Bosch. Rather than accept such a government, they say, they would either make a last desperate assault on the rebels or resign en masse. [REDACTED]

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France-NATO: France will not participate in Fallex 66, the major NATO biennial command post exercise now in preparation for next year.

The formal notification by the French Defense Ministry charges that the planning documents for the exercise were not "prepared in conformity with the strategic conceptions officially accepted by the NATO powers." France participated in Fallex 64 last September, but expressed strong reservations about its strategic aspects.

[Further difficulties for NATO may be foreshadowed in a further hardening of Couve de Murville's attitude toward the question of US facilities in France. He has returned to his ministry a list of US installations drawn up preparatory to asking Washington to return them to French control, and now wants a more comprehensive list including the key installations. Couve is also taking the line that foreign forces in France should be under French command.]

[De Gaulle seems to be expressing more explicitly his ideas on the form of alliance he envisages as taking the place of NATO.]

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[] he told Ambassador Alphand recently that he preferred a series of bilateral arrangements among the US, the UK, West Germany, and France, rather than a quadripartite agreement.]

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West Germany - Rumania: Bonn is seeking closer relations with Bucharest, raising the prospect of eventual West German diplomatic recognition of Rumania and other East European states.

Rolf Lahr, undersecretary for economic affairs in the Foreign Ministry, has said that the time is ripe for going beyond last year's exchange of trade missions with Rumania into the cultural and political fields. Lahr was well received on a recent visit to Bucharest, where he discussed prospects for a cultural agreement.

On 24 May three Bundestag deputies arrived in Bucharest for a previously scheduled visit with the apparent aim of further extending the contacts between the countries. The respective trade missions will begin consular functions on 15 June.

The West German Government is likely to continue to explore possibilities for diplomatic relations. German officials consider that Rumania offers the best opening for an intensified effort to convince Moscow's former satellites that Germany is no longer a threat to peace. In addition, the West Germans may hope to bring indirect pressure on the USSR in behalf of German unification.

West German officials appear prepared to impress upon "third countries" that the Hallstein Doctrine is still in force, arguing that it never covered East European states. Under this doctrine West Germany breaks relations with states undertaking relations with East Germany. Recently Foreign Minister Schroeder stated in the Bundestag that he still considered the doctrine applicable as an instrument of West German policy.

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Indonesia: Sukarno's most recent actions continue strongly favorable to the Communists.

Speaking at the Indonesian Communist Party's 45th anniversary celebration on 23 May, Sukarno lauded the party as the "most revolutionary progressive group" in the nation and called Party Chairman Aidit a "fortress" of Indonesia. He told photographers to take a picture of him embracing Aidit. He concluded by telling the Communists to "go ahead, go ahead, go ahead." Earlier this month, at a plenary session of the party's central committee, Aidit had established the theme, "intensify the revolutionary offensive in all fields."

On international matters, Sukarno appeared to be reacting to reports that Malaysia's chances of being admitted to the Algiers Afro-Asian conference are improving. He said that countries that favor Malaysia's attendance at the June meeting should get out of the Afro-Asian movement. He claimed it was better to organize a "small anti-imperialist conference than a large one full of imperialist puppets."

Sukarno also urged the Indonesian people to build facilities for the Conference of New Emerging Forces (CONEFO) by mid-1966, the date to which both Indonesia and Communist China have committed themselves for the convening of the first CONEFO.

Yesterday, in keeping with his endorsement of the Communists, Sukarno added two more pro-Communists, probably party members, to his cabinet. They fill newly created portfolios--Basic Irrigation and Electricity/Energy. Both positions seem susceptible of significant Communist exploitation, particularly the former in view of the priority the Communists have given to activity among the peasants in densely populated Java.

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*Communist China: The decision by the Chinese Communists to abolish all formal military ranks in the armed forces was probably adopted primarily for internal political reasons.

This unexpected move, publicized in a broadcast on 24 May, marks a reversion to a system of "positional" ranks under which authority and responsibility are derived from the place of the individual in the command structure. Chinese armed forces operated effectively under this system until 1955. The reversion is unlikely to weaken Chinese military capabilities significantly.

The shift probably reflects a desire to emphasize the superiority of distinctively Chinese military organizational forms developed by Mao and employed by the Chinese during their successful revolutionary struggle. The changeover in 1955 to a system similar to that employed by the Soviets was explained as necessary in connection with efforts to modernize the armed forces.

The decision to abolish formal ranks probably reflects the growing obsession among top leaders in Peiping with the problem of instilling the proper revolutionary zeal in the rising generation. They are no doubt especially concerned with the armed forces as the basic instrument of control.

An editorial published in the Liberation Army Daily on 25 May declared explicitly that political considerations were of first importance in making the change. It asserted that the decision was correct and necessary in order to "make the army still more proletarian and militant" and to promote "revolutionization of the ideology of commanders and fighters."

(continued)

The Chinese Communists are apparently concerned that the move might be interpreted outside China, and perhaps within the military establishment itself, as a blunder which would lead to weakness or disorganization.

They are clearly anxious to avoid giving the impression that their latest move would reduce their ability to intervene in Southeast Asia. The editorial noted specifically that in Korea the absence of formal ranks had not adversely affected either the operations of volunteers or the "united command in a combined military action taken together with the armies of fraternal countries."

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* Because of the shortage of time for preparation of this item, the analytic interpretation presented here has been produced by the Central Intelligence Agency without the participation of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State or of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense.

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NOTES

India-Pakistan: A small, possibly inadvertent clash occurred in the Rann of Kutch yesterday, breaking a cease-fire which had prevailed there for nearly a month. Coupled with the numerous recent incidents along the cease-fire line in Kashmir, the incident probably will complicate British mediation efforts, and could again raise tensions at other points where India and Pakistan have heavily reinforced their borders. Withdrawal of troops from such areas, rather than the issues at stake in the Rann, had been the major hurdle in the way of agreement to proceed toward a settlement of the Kutch dispute.

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Egypt-Libya: The Egyptian press and radio are continuing their campaign against the Libyan Government for its policy towards foreign bases and its maintenance of relations with West Germany. The US Wheelus Air Base is being held up as an example of the "old imperialism." Cairo accuses the Libyan Government of rigging recent elections against "nationalists" who demand evacuation of foreign bases, an end to domination of the economy by foreign oil companies, and a break of relations with Bonn.

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The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

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The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

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The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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